

TERMS:

\$10 Per Annum. \$5 For Six Months.

Advertisements are charged at advertising rates.

We are obliged to have the cash for all printing done.

JOHN W. WILSON is our authorized Agent for the collection of all claims due this Office.

Hospital Lectures Postponed.

In consequence of the severity of the season it is deemed advisable to suspend for the present the course of Lectures commenced for the benefit of the Hospital.

It is proposed after the winter months shall have passed to resume the Lectures, of which due notice will be given.

A Horrid Murder.

We are pained to learn that Mr. RICHARD M. SMITH, a highly respected and intelligent citizen of the lower part of our District, was inhumanly murdered while in bed by his own slave on Saturday morning last.

His death was produced by violent blows on the head with a billet of wood. The murderer after perpetrating the deed, fired the bed and thereafter the house. As soon as the latter was enveloped in flame, he gave the alarm, it is supposed with a view to create the impression that burning was accidental. Enough however, of the circumstances to prove his criminality were discovered and bringing him to trial, the result of which was his conviction, and sentence to execution on Friday, 16th proximo. He is now in jail awaiting the solemn penalty of the violated law.

South Carolina Conference.

The Annual Conference of this body, convened at Newberry on Wednesday last, and adjourned on the 21st. The following are some of the appointments which will be interesting to our readers:

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT—W. H. Fleming, P. E.

Spartanburg—W. T. Capers, Alex. W. Walker, superintendents.

Spartanburg District—V. A. Sharpe.

Cokesbury Circuit—W. P. Monzon.

Fairfield Circuit—J. W. Kelly, J. T. Kilgo.

Laurens District—W. A. McSwain, J. R. Little.

Jackson—E. G. Gage.

Felby—John Watts.

Jackson Circuit—D. May.

Newberry—J. W. Humbert.

Santee Circuit—H. A. C. Walker, J. W. Wightman.

Darlington—W. A. Gamewell.

Jamberg Circuit—A. J. Stokes.

Greenville—R. B. Alston.

Greenville Circuit—R. C. Oliver, A. H. Lester.

Chester Circuit—S. Leard.

Charlotte Circuit—B. G. Jones, J. D. Carpenter.

Nomination for Governor.

MR. EDITOR: We publish below the nomination of our distinguished townsman for the high and responsible office of Governor.

We heartily approve the nomination. Knowing the man, we feel satisfied the selection would be for the good of the commonwealth. The Guardian says,

"It is indubitably true that the state of our country demands in its rulers and counselors prudence, sagacity and practical wisdom—One who is thoroughly conversant with the theory and practice of law, adept in a knowledge of the necessities and wants of the people, who would recommend and advocate reforms, not for experiment, but for the public good, whose character for public benevolence and disinterested patriotism has been developed by this great contest for freedom, a man of age, of experience, of moral and civic worth, who has never sought office or declined it, of large capacities and attainments, a Christian, a gentleman, and a patriot. Such a man we need for Governor, and such a man is SIMPSON BONO, Esq. His name is therefore suggested for this highly responsible office, and meets the approval of

MANY SOLDIERS.

Gov. Brown's residence, near Canton, Ga., has been burned by the Yankees.

Gen. Wheeler fought the Yankees near Griffin, but was obliged to fall back—the Yankees were estimated to 25,000 or 30,000 strong.

Besides the burning of Atlanta, Marietta and Rome, it is supposed they have burned Monticello and Hillsboro.

It is supposed that Sherman will take Andersonville in his present route, and try to liberate the 20,000 prisoners confined there.

Gov. Bonham has issued an official notice for the members of the Legislature to meet promptly at the Capitol, on Monday, the 28th instant.

Gov. Brown has ordered out the Militia of that State, the members of the Legislature and Judges are invited to the trenches at Macon.

The Louisville Journal of the 15th says Thomas is at Pulaski with a fourth of the 23d army corps and heavy details from other corps.

The New York Herald says the capture of the Florida will, doubtless, be denounced as a violation of the rights of asylum in a neutral port, and may become the subject of international discussion, but justifies the capture.

WOODEN SHOE-SOLE FACTORY.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. CONVERSE for a visit to this establishment, at Bivingsville. We find the machine under full headway, with full supply of hands, and plenty of timber. On Friday last, they turned out six hundred pairs, which is a little more than an average day's work. The demand for the shoe-sole has been exceeding the supply, but the many little incidental delays in setting in motion the machinery, have all been overcome, and it now bids fair to answer all the purposes for which it was intended.

The machinery used for this purpose is simple and ingenious. It all rests upon two tables on benches, about four feet square, and is propelled by water. A small iron shaft, about five feet long, with an iron cast wheel, weighing about three hundred pounds, is attached to one end, a small one at the other, less than half its weight. Set in each of these wheels are three concave chisels, and one of which does the work of planing the heel, while the others do all the work of the bottom of the shoe-sole. The block of wood is then firmly fastened to a neat frame, with two handles upon the outside, with the pattern of the shoe-sole secured upon the lower edge of the frame holding the block. The first operative then presses the block against the wheel, when the bottom of the shoe-sole is instantly completed. The block is thrown upon the table, and taken up by the operative at the opposite end of the shaft, placed in the frame, with the pattern of the top, secured in like manner to the lower edge of the frame, and then pressed against the second wheel, when the mechanical work of the bottom and top is finished. It is then thrown off to another wheel, where the edges are rounded off, and passed where the last is confined to the shoe-sole, where it receives its form and shape, as we see them. It is then transferred over to another small wheel, where the groove is made, around which is tacked the leather. At the table they are numbered, and distributed to the several compartments, hand-sole corded up, ready for boxing.

One of the partners, Mr. Poole, gives several interesting particulars of the origin of this Machine. It requires from 1000 to 1200 feet sweet and black gum timber, to furnish blocks for one day. The logs are sawed at the Bivingsville Company Mill in long slats, and taken to a circular saw in the shoe-sole manufactory, and there shaped to the variety of sizes.

We also learn that Mr. Poole is the inventor of this useful machine. We are pleased to know that he is realizing great satisfaction of having put it into operation. His experience and observation will of course suggest improvements and its profits enable him to extend its usefulness through out the Confederacy. The well known business habits of all the gentlemen connected with the enterprise, is a guarantee that every thing will be done, to give the public the full benefit of its working capacity.

Of the utility of these shoes we would observe from conversation with those who are wearing them, that in point of comfort, lightness and durability, they are equal to the best styles of heavy shoes. Impenetrable to water and cold, they keep the feet at all extremities uniformly warm, being in no way subject to the transition, heat and cold we feel from exposure to the fire when within or without doors. They do not in any manner act as elags to the feet either. The location of the wearer is as easy and graceful as if the finest hemlock constituted the ground foundation. Of their necessity there is no doubt, owing to the high prices of sole leather and the difficulty of obtaining it, even if our tanneries could supply the vast demand. It meets a want which is imperative and could not otherwise be supplied and hence Messrs. BONO, POOLE & CO., deserve the thanks and patronage of the shoeless public for their energy and efforts. If there is one who doubts their subserviency to the purposes of this great invention, we would advise a trial of these wooden soles. It is true that they are a little more clamorous than the leather shoe, but notwithstanding, an honest man need not fear to wear them. The negligent or evil intent might have some scruples about their adaptation to his pursuit, no other can or need hesitate to test their excellencies.

We are glad to repeat, that all the difficulties, incidental to setting new machinery into operation, have been overcome by the skill and ingenuity of the inventor, and that they are now prepared to meet all orders which may be forwarded to the company.

Large orders have already been filled, and shipped for distant markets. Also orders are still on file, which will be immediately filled. Hundreds of pairs have been sold at the Factory, and are in constant use throughout the District. The price \$2.50.

We notice another another thing—Mr. Poole is now preparing a new pattern of a much neater appearance than those manufactured, particularly for white people. The bottoms will be narrower, to be made in handsome shape, and better adapted to the foot of the white population. We shall have a pair of this quality sent us in a few days, when we shall be gratified to show them to any one who has the curiosity to see them.

Died, at Stanton Hospital, near Washington City, on the 20th of June, 1864, of a wound received at the battle of Cold Harbor, 30th May, JOHN B. SANDERS, second son of Barred Sanders, Esq., of Colleton District, S. C., aged 28 years, a member of the 4th South Carolina Cavalry.

To be permitted to see our loved ones pass from earth, to minister to them, as they depart, to drink in and treasure up their last words, and, finally, to entomb them, and to visit and beautify their last earthly resting place; these are blessed privileges, and smooth the rough corners of that great sorrow which ever follows in the wake of Death. If Death, under the most cheering light we can view him, brings grief, how intensified, how agonizing to a family must be that grief which springs from the death of a loved one in exile.

JOHN B. SANDERS, after twenty one days of suffering, died among enemies and strangers—far away from his home and kindred. No love lit eyes were there to cheer him; no sweet familiar voice whispered hope; no gentle hand wiped away the death dew from his forehead, nor closed his eyes when he yielded up his spirit to the God who gave it. Far away from wife and children, parents, sisters and brothers—alone in his agony, this brave soldier passed away.

The name, the acts, the virtues of such a man should be recorded; and those who knew him will rank him high among the patriots and sterling men of this revolution. Possessed of high social virtues, modesty, warmth of heart, and great firmness of character, he made friends everywhere. Though young, he had already made his mark, and bid fair for a brilliant future. In the Legislative hall of his State, in the camp and on the battle field, no man has served this young Confederacy more zealously and unselfishly than he. His total abnegation of self is attested by acts without number. He responded to the first battle cry; and with other brave spirits from his District, fought through the glorious first Manassas and the lesser engagements which immediately followed it. Reaching that year with shattered health—after having assisted to place the first stars of glory upon his country's escutcheon—he could not be induced, even by medical advisors, to withdraw from the army and seek a position less trying to an impaired constitution. Not the ranks was his place, and his desire to fight to the bitter end.

Unambitious of honor for himself, he refused all advancement; and frequently he has said to the writer of this feeble tribute: "I have no ambition higher than my country's freedom; I seek no greater privilege than, side by side with my comrades, to raise my arms in her defence." The day before the battle which caused his death, he wrote to his father: "The enemy are advancing slowly, and we are anxious to meet them. You know I was anxious to get where there was excitement, and now I am at the right place. May God help us teach our enemies such a lesson as they have never had before. He went into that fight, and in the hottest of the engagement, with a plumed sword and shouts of victory on his lips, he fell far in the battle's front. After the contest, and when our wounded were being removed, occurred an incident worthy to be placed on record, as attesting how beautifully to the last the unselfishness of his character bloomed out. Some of his comrades were bearing him off, when a squad of the enemy's cavalry were seen approaching.

The quick eye of Sanders saw that they would all be captured if they persisted in trying to bear him off, while unencumbered they might escape. Almost in tones of command, he said: "Boys, put me down and run for your lives; I am wounded, and of little use to any one—the country needs your services." With sorrowing hearts they left him, and he became a prisoner.

Save that he was wounded and a prisoner, no further intelligence reached his family. For some time his fate was shrouded in mystery; then came tidings which revived hope in their breasts; but, recently, a letter from the seat of his sufferings dashed that cup from their lips and substituted for it one of wormwood and gall—he was dead, gone, perished through suffering, to Heaven.

The announcement of his death comes with appalling force upon his family, bruising their hearts, and creating a void never to be filled on earth. We cannot mitigate the agony which so deep a grief creates; but we deeply sympathize with them, and commend them to the keeping of that merciful Father, who alone can heal the heart's wounds.

They have one consolation: his life was a glorious one, and his death is a monument upon which no unpurged sin succeeding generations may read what constitutes true greatness, and learn to emulate so beautiful an example.

A FRIEND.

NOTE.—Young Sanders went to Virginia with a twenty day furlough in his pocket, which he would not use after he learned his company was ordered off, and two exemptions in his pocket when he went into the fight. In connection with this obituary we append the following letter as appropriate to the subject: Oct 28, 1864.

Mr. Barred Sanders: MY DEAR SIR:

Allow me to offer my heartfelt condolence and sympathy to you and yours in the sad bereavement and loss you have all sustained in the death of so fine and promising a young man as your son. War, with its desolating hand, has thrust in its sickle of death and reaped into its harvest many a promising son of South Carolina; and standing prominent among them was the name of JOHN B. SANDERS. Men of high standing in the halls of our Legislature speak in the warmest terms of the intellect of him who now lies buried in the land of strangers, and many of them from Charleston have told me that time alone was wanted to expand his intellect and make him one of Carolina's brightest jewels. But, he is gone; may the sod rest lightly on his manly form. His loss to you all is his eternal gain; and you have the consolation of knowing he died a Christian. I knew him well, both as a boy and a man. He died where (if he had chosen to) he need not have been; but his was a name that could not stand still and see his country bleeding and torn, and not contribute his mite to her defence. Like a true hearted patriot, he has sealed his devotion to her cause with his heart's blood. May the Almighty Ruler of the Universe comfort and console you in your sad affliction, be the earnest wish and prayer of yours, with high regard and esteem.

J. D. E.

MR. EDITOR: Without his knowledge, Lieutenant HARRISON FLOYD, of the 18th Regiment, S. C. V., is respectfully nominated as the very man for the office of Sheriff of Spartanburg District, now vacant by the resignation of A. WINGO, Esq.

Lieut. Floyd is a young man of spotless character, and in every respect well qualified to discharge the duties incumbent upon a Sheriff. At the commencement of the war, he nobly volunteered to battle for the rights and liberties of his country, and now carries about him the highest evidence—an "armless sleeve"—that he is a brave and gallant soldier. Spartanburg District would certainly honor herself in electing her patriotic, wounded son to the office named.

Fathers, mothers and young ladies of Spartanburg: Lieutenant Floyd has lost an arm in your cause, in nobly battling to save you, and his bleeding Country from degradation and ruin, now show your high appreciation for his gallant services. You will but honor yourselves in thus honoring the brave.

MANY FRIENDS.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 21.—A raiding party of the enemy tapped the Central Railroad at Griswoldville at three o'clock Sunday afternoon. A lumber train was captured and destroyed. Nothing else is known except that heavy firing was heard there a few hours afterwards. The movement of Sherman upon Macon was simply a feint for the purpose of concentrating our forces there. The raid upon the Central Railroad is for the purpose of keeping them there, whilst the whole force of the enemy moves upon and captures Augusta or Savannah. Sherman did not advance his infantry further down the Macon & Western Road than Griffin, but his cavalry came as far as Brownsville. He has crossed the Ocmulgee with his infantry, and that line near Indian Springs, and the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction. Their advance was three miles from Union Point, at 11 o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19.—The enemy's advance was at Wallate, eight miles from Milledgeville, this morning. This information comes from the President of the Central Railroad. Another column attempted to cross the Macon and Western Railroad at Forsyth, going Southeast, but are reported to have been repulsed.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19.—LATER.—Mr. R. R. Taylor, President of the Central Railroad, telegraphs from Macon that the enemy's cavalry burnt Monticello and Hillsboro yesterday, and were nine miles from the Griswoldville station, on the Central Railroad, last night.

Sherman's path leads him from Atlanta to Macon, 103; Macon to Savannah, 190; Atlanta to Augusta, 171; Augusta to Savannah, 132; Augusta to Charleston, 137; Atlanta to Lynchburg, 350.

A Northern paper reports us having 30,000 men at Florence, Alabama.

The Chicago Journal says a furloughed officer of Sherman's staff states that he has been ordered when his leave expires to rejoin his command at Savannah.

The Times contains a report of Seward's speech at Auburn on Monday. He says the war must continue until we or they give up the conflict. He wants no armistice, no cessation of hostilities; no negotiations with rebels in arms. He characterizes the Democrats as a pusillanimous faction majority of the North.

The New York Congressional delegation stands 22 Union, and 9 democrats. Fernando Wood beats Brooks 124 votes.

The World claims Lincoln's re-election, claiming, however, New York, Kentucky, New Jersey and Missouri for McClellan. The Tribune claims only 300 majority in New York.

There is one charge against General Early—referred to by a correspondent of the Charlottesville Chronicle—that of intemperance—which the editor of the Chronicle has inquired into, and is entirely satisfied that it is untrue, and it affords him pleasure to emphatically deny it.

It is reported that the Tallahassee entered the Delaware breakwater on the 3d, and despoiled several vessels at anchor; then afterwards landed at Lewis, Delaware, and robbed the people of a large amount of property. Four vessels of war are now in pursuit of the Tallahassee.

The Baltimore American contains the latest returns from New York. The telegraph says the Tribune claims for Lincoln all the New England States, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, making a total of 190 electoral votes.

NOTICE.

THE Machinery of J. M. BOST will not be sold at the time mentioned.

Nov 24 30 1f

James Reese

BARBER and HAIR CUTTER. Will be found at all times over Col. Silver's Store, ready to serve the public on his line, and on reasonable terms. Give him a call.

Nov 24 30 1f

LOST.

ON Friday 11th instant, on the streets of this place, a Linen Cambric, Hemstitch HANKERCHIEF, with initials E. A. W., embroidered in one corner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Nov 24 30 1f

Enrolling Office.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., November 21, 1864.

PURSUANT to orders received at this office all persons detailed in this District, also all those who have been recommended for Light Duty by Special Board at Columbia, will be required to attend at the Enrolling Office on the 29th instant, for the purpose of being organized in a company.

J. H. MARSHALL,

Lieut. and Enrolling Officer.

Nov 24 30 1f

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Office Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas.

J. B. TOLLESON, Clerk of said Court, in pursuance of the directions of the Act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, do hereby give public notice that an election for Sheriff of Spartanburg District (the present incumbent having resigned,) will be held on TUESDAY, the sixth day of DECEMBER next, at the usual places of election, throughout the said District.

Witness my hand at Spartanburg Court House, this 22nd day of November, 1864.

J. B. TOLLESON, C. C. P. & G. S.

Nov 3 47

SHERIFF'S SALES.

I WILL sell before the Court House door on Sales day in DECEMBER next, about 140 Acres of land more or less, situated between North and Middle Tyger River, adjoining lands of Col. S. N. Evans, David Anderson, and others. Sold as the real estate of C. M. W. T. Tanner, deceased, for partition and division.

TERMS: A credit of 12 months, interest from date, purchaser giving bond and good security and a mortgage of the premises as deemed necessary to the Ordinary to secure the payment of the purchase money. November 14, 1864.

J. B. TOLLESON, C. C. P.

and acting Sheriff.

Nov 17 29

To the Voters of Spartanburg.

FELLOW CITIZENS: My name having been presented to you as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, I take this method of accepting the nomination. I have lived in your midst for over 45 years; you all know me. You all know my merits and claims, and your decision in the matter will be satisfactory to me. This is the first time I have ever asked a favor of the kind at the hands of my fellow citizens. Your votes will be gratefully received, and if elected, I will do my best to serve you properly.

Very Respectfully,

ALEX. J. W. LAND.

To the Voters of Spartanburg.

FELLOW CITIZENS: My name has been announced by my friends as a Candidate for Sheriff of your District. I regret exceedingly that it is out of my power to visit you personally; for this, however, I trust the patriotic voters of Spartanburg will excuse me when they know that I am serving them in the field. On the 6th day of December next you will be called upon to choose a Sheriff for the next four years. I hope the people will go to the polls and vote impartially. I am ready to submit to your choice, though at the same time would thankfully receive your support at the ballot box.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. W. FARROW.

To the Voters of Spartanburg.

Having been announced as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, made vacant by the resignation of its late worthy incumbent, I cannot withhold my consent to enter the field. It is true that I am a young man, but wing to my disabled condition for field service, I flatter myself that I may be of some use to the District and Country in the position to which I aspire. It is not for the purpose of avoiding the responsibilities of the "Tested Field" I ask your suffrages. All the honor and emolument in my case is the opinion of permanent, physical disability, to perform a soldier's duty. Thus situated I pause not to seek the responsible position. My character and qualifications are too well known being a native of the District to require a word of explanation. Identified with you in interest, with you deeply interested in the issues now pending from the war in progress, I shall ever remain with you and share that weal or woe which our undeveloped destiny may contain. To say that I will feel deeply grateful for your votes is superfluous. My competitors are all honorable men. If either is selected for this office in place of myself, be assured I will bow most humbly to your choice as I believe that the popular voice is ever on the side of right.

Very respectfully,

R. J. DANIEL.

To the Voters of Spartanburg.

I have offered myself as a candidate for Sheriff of your District, as the office is now vacant, and you are called upon to select a suitable person to fill said office. Having heretofore served one term of four years, I feel justified in saying that I am well acquainted with the duties appertaining thereto, and feel confident of my abilities to discharge the same. Should it be your pleasure to select me as the favored aspirant from the many that have offered themselves for the same position. At or near the commencement of this long protracted war, I served as an officer in the 13th Regiment, S. C. V., but owing to my health and physical disability as ascertained by the certificate of the Surgeon of the Regiment, I resigned my office, and returned home to recruit my health, since then I have served as Colonel of the 36th Regiment in accordance with the wish of many friends, and again have met with every call made upon me by the Confederate States, and have been examined repeatedly by a competent board of physicians in Columbia, and have been pronounced unfit for field duty, and was assigned to light duty—first as Clerk in Maj. Cante's office in Columbia, and from there transferred to the position I now hold as Commissary or Purchasing Agent, which office forbids me, canvassing the District, and visiting the citizens thereof. These facts are stated as the question may arise, why am I not in the field as a soldier?

I hope my reasons given will prove satisfactory to all as I have even been willing to serve my Country or District in any capacity when called upon, and that I was able to perform, being pronounced so many times as unfit for field service. I now offer to serve my Country and State, as Sheriff, believing I can be of more service in such an office, than I can be in the office I am now assigned to fill, but it is for you Fellow Citizens and Friends to say, if it is your pleasure to think otherwise and select some other favored friend most cheerfully will I acquiesce in your views. Should I be the favored one, I will most faithfully serve you and discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of my ability and I hope to your perfect satisfaction.

With kind thanks for many past favors from you, I beg leave respectfully to ask a continuance of the same.

J. RUFUS POOLE.

Spartanburg, Nov. 20, 1864.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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